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REAGAN APPROVES COMMISSION REPORT ON MX MISSILES

LD200922 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Washington April 20 TASS -- U.S. President Reagan has approved a report by the Scowcroft commission, which studied the question of basing modes for MX missiles. The commission was set up by the President shortly after the U.S. Congress had refused funds for the development of the missiles under the pretext that it was first necessary to have an idea of their basing mode.

Spokesmen for the Pentagon claimed in Congress that the new MX missiles would be invulnerable to enemy attack if they were mobile. Having agreed to the conclusions of the Scowcroft commission on the deployment of MX missiles in the existing silos for Minuteman missiles, Reagan thus admitted that he was preoccupied not so much with the vulnerability of American missiles as with the possibility to deliver the first disarming strike by new MX missiles.

The American mass media point out in connection with Reagan's approval of the recommendations of the commission that the President thus went back on his earlier statements about the so-called "window-of-vulnerability". Having approved the recommendations of the commission, CBS correspondent Morton said, Reagan actually took back what he himself had said in his earlier statements about the "window of vulnerability." Reagan painted the alarming prospect of a sudden strike which could destroy American missiles and bombers on the ground to secure election and to launch a massive rearmament programme. Now the President has had to close the "window of vulnerability" not with new armaments but with his approval of the commissions report, thus forcefully demonstrating that there was no "window of vulnerability".

Deployment Announced

LD191735 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 19 Apr (TASS) -- The United States has taken another big step toward escalating the nuclear arms race. Speaking in the White House, President R. Reagan announced a decision to begin the immediate deployment of 100 "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles in already existing "Minuteman" missile silos. Each of the "MX" missiles is capable of carrying 10 nuclear warheads and is a first-strike strategic weapon.

The President also said that, as well as the "MX" missiles, the United States intends to begin the development and creation of lighter, new generation, intercontinental ballistic missiles. He again stressed his determination to "energetically" continue the unprecedented program of the "modernization" of America's strategic forces, implementation of which will total more than $2 trillion in the next 5 years.

ADELMAN APPOINTMENT REFLECTS REAGAN ARMS POLICY

PM191418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Viktor Linnik "Commentator's Column": "A Nest for the 'Hawk'"]

[Text] The confirmation of K. Adelman as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has ended 3 months of squabbles between the U.S. Administration and the Senate. The White House, "twisting the arms" of the legislators, insisted on the appointment of the official who once spoke of the arms control process, in other words the matter which will now be his responsibility in Washington, as a "fiction" designed to "placate" public opinion in the United States and West Europe.

The White House had its reasons for ardently supporting Adelman's candidacy. The lack of competence in arms limitation matters, the primitive anticommunism and the inclination to torpedo the achievement of any agreements with the Soviet Union -- these qualities of Adelman's are especially valued by the present Washington leadership. The new director's political philosophy renders his predecessor, the confirmed "hawk" E. Rostow, almost a "dove." This is why Adelman's appointment has manifested yet again the striking cynicism in the present White House administration's approach to this issue, which is vitally important to mankind's future.

According to U.S. press reports, Adelman's agency, directly responsible for these talks, "has broken down at a time when tension with the Soviet Union has increased and the President is making threatening speeches in the 'Star Wars' spirit." The agency's staff has been reduced to just one-fifth, its budget has been cut back and an opponent of the limitations of the arms race has become its leader.

The "Adelman case" has turned, as a result of efforts by opposition in the Senate and outside, into a broad and sharp discussion on the basic directions of the Reagan administration's foreign policy and especially its responsibility for launching an unprecedented round of the arms race. During this discussion it became clear to many Washington legislators, and to others beside them, what the true intentions of the White House are: to use any means to create a stalemate at the Geneva talks.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, writing against Adelman's confirmation as director, declared in connection with it: "Both inside the country and abroad the U.S. policy (at these talks -- V.L.) is looked on as pure posturing." A. Cranston, leader of the Senate Democratic minority, spoke out even more sharply, describing Adelman's appointment as "betrayal of the hopes of millions of Americans for progress in the cause of ending the nuclear arms race."

In this sense, the new director's confirmation is by no means a victory but an obvious defeat for the U.S. Administration.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EXTOLS USSR DETENTE POLICY

PM151153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Apr 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor Major General of Aviation V. Khalipov under the rubric "Real Socialism and World Development": "Necessary Condition for Social Progress"]

[Text] The community of socialist countries is marching confidently in the vanguard of social progress. Socialism, the Political Declaration of the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee states, has attained outstanding achievements in the economy and culture, in asserting the nations' equal rights and friendship and in creating favorable conditions for the flowering of the individual, and it ensures the participation of the broad people's masses in the running of the country and the constant development of democracy.

The historic achievements of real socialism and its role in international affairs are truly of significance to all mankind. The world system of socialism, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress" points out, has become a decisive factor of social progress. What the socialist states, and the Soviet Union above all, have done is the granite basis for the future. It serves as an example to all mankind.

This significance of real socialism predetermines the very high degree of responsibility for preserving and augmenting its gains. The all possible defense of these gains is a necessary condition of social progress. In the situation of imperialism's increased aggressiveness the very fate and future of mankind find themselves most clearly linked with the resolution of the tasks of defending peace and socialism.

The reliable defense of socialism's gains ensures the preservation and further development of the most progressive social and state system, which has radically changed the life of millions of working people and made it worthy of man. This is the defense of the highest achievement of social practice, the highest achievement of world civilization today.

Socialism does not countervail world civilization, as bourgeois politicians and ideologues attempt to prove, but is its organic, inalienable constituent part, the natural result of its development and the successor and heir to socially significant gains. Socialism saved world civilization from the brown plague of fascism and is safeguarding it now from the encroachments of imperialist forces cherishing plans for nuclear missile war.

Consequently, the defense of socialism is also the defense of such an asset common to all mankind as world peace and the defense of international security. The socialist community countries firmly oppose imperialism's aggressive intrigues, act as reliable bulwark of peace and international security and make a tremendous contribution to preventing a new world war.

As a result of the multifaceted and vigorous activity of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community -- activity backed by the growth of the socialist countries' economic and defense might -- an improvement in the international situation was achieved in the seventies, and the relaxation of tension became a reality. In the detente process peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems was strengthened and expanded substantively.

The principles of peaceful coexistence -- the basis of the USSR's foreign policy -- have received broad world recognition and have been included in dozens of international documents, including the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki. The Soviet Union's proposals lie at the basis of the most important UN decisions on question of peace and security.

But every step on the path of strengthening peace has been and still is hard and has demanded and still demands a strenuous struggle against imperialist "hawks." This struggle has become particularly acute now that the desire of the most aggressive forces to upset in their favor and to the detriment of the USSR and all the fraternal socialist countries the military equilibrium which has taken shape in the world has prevailed in the West, and in the United States above all.

Washington's policy of achieving military superiority is turning into the escalation of the arms race in the United States and a number of NATO countries, which is assuming ever greater scope and proceeding to a qualitatively new and far more dangerous phase. In August 1981 the United States announced the start of the wide-scale production of neutron warheads. Following this, in October 1981, the White House announced a comprehensive plan of unprecedented scope for the development of nuclear strategic arms.

The strategic offensive forces -- nuclear first-strike facilities -- are being built up at a particularly accelerated pace on the other side of the ocean. Preparations are underway to deploy the new MX ICBM's, new modifications of the Trident missiles are being developed, and strategic bombers are being equipped with cruise missiles. Preparations for chemical warfare and for combat operations in space are in full swing in the United States. At the same time a program to build up and improve conventional arms has been outlined and is being implemented.

President Reagan recently published his decision to begin developing the ABM weapon of the future. This involves, in particular, using laser devices in space as a means of knocking out ICBM's and satellites. Some people in the West hastened to call this decision a "new defensive concept." In actual fact, it envisages the further development and improvement of the U.S. strategic offensive forces and is designed to disarm the Soviet Union in the face of the American nuclear threat.

The U.S. and NATO plan to deploy hundreds more medium-range American nuclear missiles in West Europe poses a special threat to the cause of peace. The realization of this plan would undermine international stability and result in the further growth of nuclear potential.

The buildup of arms arsenals is being accompanied in the United States by the elaboration of new strategic doctrines and concepts: "disarming nuclear first strike," "limited nuclear war," "protracted nuclear war." The foolhardiness and the tremendous danger of such doctrines are obvious. They are a concomitant of the sharply increased aggressiveness of the present American Administration's policy. It is precisely this policy that has exacerbated the international situation to extremely dangerous limits.

The growing danger of nuclear war is a grim reality of our time. And if the development of world events has not yet reached the fateful line, mankind is obliged for this to a decisive degree to the socialist community states, which are actively pursuing in the international arena a principled and purposeful policy of peace and the peoples' security.

Unbreakable loyalty to this consistently implemented policy was once again confirmed most convincingly by the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee.

The states represented at the conference put forward a clear alternative to nuclear war and proposed to the NATO states the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. The Political Declaration adopted at the conference also contains an appeal to activate the current talks and resume the suspended talks on questions of ending the arms race, and it formulates and confirms the numerous proposals advanced earlier on a wide range of problems of reducing the level of military confrontation, liquidating existing hotbeds of military conflict, preventing the emergence of new ones and establishing a climate of confidence among states. A special section of the declaration is devoted to strengthening security in Europe.

The fraternal socialist countries believe that, however complex the situation in the world, possibilities exist for overcoming the dangerous stage in international relations. The present course of events must and can be halted, and their development turned in a direction in accordance with the peoples' aspirations. In the name of this the socialist countries, whose love of peace is determined by the very nature of their social system, place all their international authority and political and economic potential into the pan of the scales of peace.

Socialism has repeatedly and very convincingly demonstrated its invincibility and its ability and determination to defend itself. This is evidenced by the entire heroic history of our Soviet state and, above all, by its victories of worldwide historic significance in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. Our motherland held out against all the onslaughts of international imperialism. In defending its own freedom and independence it made an inestimable contribution to the cause of the social renewal of the planet and the peoples' liberation movement and to the strengthening of peace -- to the cause of world social progress as a whole.

When socialism extended beyond the limits of one country, the potential for its defense, as well as for the defense of peace, increased immeasurably. Relying on their joint economic and defense potential and acting in concert, the socialist community states dealt a worthy rebuff to forces which encroached on the revolutionary gains of the GDR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The successful defense of revolutionary gains by the peoples of Vietnam, Cuba and Laos and also the continuing multifaceted struggle in defense of the socialist system in Poland are an instructive lesson to socialism's enemies.

By all accounts, these history lessons have so far been learned badly by imperialist reaction. The experience of world social development confirms the natural law formulated by V.I. Lenin: The more victories socialism wins, the more its enemies learn to unite and go over to a resolute offensive. In its powerlessness to halt the irreversible historical process imperialism is capable of any wild action, brutality or crime.

It was precisely the desire of aggressive imperialist forces to slow down the objective process of the world's social renewal and, above all, the strengthening of real socialism's positions that predetermined the present policy of the United States and its Nato allies of stepping up the arms race, unleashing provocations of various kinds against the socialist and other independent states and intensifying subversive activity against the socialist countries -- in the political and economic spheres and the military sphere proper.

All this attests that the defense of socialism is now, as in the past, an objective necessity and that the cause of that defense demands vigorous efforts in all the main directions of social development and in all spheres of interstate relations.

Having set themselves the aim of undermining the socialist system, the U.S. ruling circles have proclaimed a "crusade" against it and embarked on the path of economic "sanctions" of curtailing business ties with the socialist countries and of abandoning earlier adopted pledges.

Truly unprecedented efforts are being made to discredit real socialism and slander its achievements. Imperialism has unleashed a "psychological war" in an attempt to erode the class consciousness of the socialist countries' working people and armed defenders.

In its desire to substantiate American imperialism's hegemonist claims the present U.S. Administration resorts to the most shameless distortions of USSR policy, using methods which are unscrupulous and inadmissible in relations between states. President Reagan has gone so far as to proclaim the Soviet Union a "center of evil." This is a manifestly hostile attack on a country which saved the world's peoples from the threat of fascist enslavement at the cost of the lives of 20 million of its sons and daughters; on a state which as long ago as 1946 proposed signing an international convention proclaiming nuclear weapons incompatible with mankind's conscience and which has been doing everything in its power since then to divert from the peoples the threat of nuclear catastrophe; on a state to which those whom the United States hurts and whose territories it all but proclaims its own property appeal today to defend their legitimate interests.

Washington really does grossly violate the norms of international law and, at the same time, the elementary norms of decency. It violates them in all directions and in all spheres of interstate relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The ruling circles of the United States and certain other NATO countries pursue an anti-socialist policy, particularly in the military sphere -- a policy directed, above all, against the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies. Thus, the "Directive in the Defense Sphere for Fiscal 1984-1988," drawn up on the U.S. President's instructions, advances as its chief aim "the destruction of socialism as a sociopolitical system" and envisages the elaboration of plans for the "first use of theater nuclear forces" against targets on the territory of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries. This task is also retained in the U.S. military department's directive guidelines for subsequent years.

By actually blocking the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation being held in Geneva, the White House is pursuing with the same old obstinacy the policy of trying to achieve military superiority over the USSR. The immutability of this policy and the gamble on toughening it are confirmed by Reagan's program speeches on questions of military policy and on the so-called "interim option" -- speeches on 23 and 30 March. The purport of the first of these speeches boils down to the fact that the United States must intensively arm itself and become the dominant military power in the world. The purpose of the second is to wreck the possibility of an agreement on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and to embark on the deployment of medium-range American nuclear missiles on the territory of certain West European countries, scheduled for the end of this year.

Naturally, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries are drawing the appropriate conclusions from all this and taking the necessary measures in conformity with them. Answering the PRAVDA correspondent's questions recently, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, warned: "All attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR are futile. The Soviet Union will never permit this and will never find itself unarmed in the face of any threat. Let Washington be well aware of this."

The Soviet Union declares its determination to do everything to preserve the military-strategic parity which has been reached. This parity is a reliable guarantee of peace and social progress.

Imperialism's aggressive intrigues force the USSR along with the fraternal socialist states to show concern, and serious concern, for maintaining the defense capability at the proper level. The new American programs for a further arms buildup, contrary to U.S. calculations, will not intimidate the Soviet Union or make it agree to one-sided concessions. It will be forced to respond to the American side's challenge by developing corresponding weapon systems of its own.

The calculations of bellicose U.S. circles that the additional deployment of hundreds of medium-range American nuclear missiles in West Europe will improve U.S. survivability in the event of a conflict are also groundless. In that event, as Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, emphasized, the United States will not go unpunished, and retribution will inevitably follow against it.

The USSR has been forced to take the necessary measures so as not to let the imperialists have advantages which would enable them to dictate terms beneficial to themselves. In the event of aggression the USSR Armed Forces in conjunction with the fraternal socialist countries' armies will defend socialist gains without any hesitation, with all determination, utilizing their states' entire defense and economic might.

It is known that the USSR has adopted a pledge of historic importance -- not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This objectively makes tough demands on the further enhancement of the armed forces' combat readiness. The task has been set today of ensuring that the influence of the surprise factor is minimized and that the aggressor is not tempted to try to get away with a first use of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Armed Forces meet modern requirements. They are being developed and improved with regard to the evolving international situation. Under conditions in which imperialism is seeking to upset the established military equilibrium and secure military superiority, our Army and Navy are provided with everything they need to defend their own country and its friends and allies.

The Warsaw Pact Organization is a reliable instrument in the defense of socialism, peace and security. Its Joint Armed Forces have everything they need to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them, and their combat readiness and combat ability are at the proper level. In connection with the activation of NATO war preparations the Joint Armed Forces leadership is taking additional measures to elaborate questions of the allied states' defense. In strengthening their defense capability, the socialist community countries threaten no one. On the contrary, they are doing this in the name of curbing imperialism's aggressive forces and, thus, also in the name of the cause of social progress.

The path of social progress is difficult and sometimes tortuous, but then so much more significant and outstanding are the achievements of the socialist society and so much more impressive are the accomplishments of its builders and defenders. This is particularly obvious under the conditions of the sharply exacerbated international situation and the increased danger of war posed by imperialism. In this situation the defense of socialist gains and values against the onslaught of imperialism and the struggle to strengthen peace and ease tension is a task of historic importance.

The fraternal socialist countries' peoples are profoundly conscious of the responsibility entrusted to them by history itself for the future of mankind and are augmenting their contribution to the cause of social progress. The community of socialist states is a strong and healthy organism which plays a tremendous beneficial role in the modern world.

GROMYKO PUBLISHES ARTICLE ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD201207 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr (TASS) -- "In the current conditions a strict observance of the principle of peaceful coexistence has assumed a particular significance, since peaceful coexistence between socialist and capitalist states constitutes the sole rational alternative to a nuclear disaster," writes Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister. His article is published in the journal KOMMUNIST.

The Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, consistently upheld by socialist foreign policy, Andrey Gromyko stresses, corresponds to the nature, the main regular patterns [sakonomernost] and needs of the contemporary epoch, which is why it possesses a great life-affirming force.

The whole policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the article notes, is directed at implementing the Leninist behest: "...We promise workers and peasants to do all for peace. And we will do it."

The USSR minister of foreign affairs writes that "the foreign policy of socialism, as it advocates a rearrangement of international relations based upon the principle of peaceful coexistence, looks upon this not as an end in itself but as an important integral element in the solution of the most burning task of the present day, that of removing war from the life of human society and establishing a firm, just and democratic peace upon the earth. In seeking this, it has nothing in common with concessions to the militarist circles of imperialism: It combines a consistent love of peace with a firm rebuttal of aggression."

"The Soviet Union has been and remains a champion of peace and an opponent of predatory wars. It has been and remains an advocate of disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, and the solution of disputes by peaceful means. The peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy is reflected and strengthened in the decisions of the congresses of the party, the plenums of its Central Committee, the decisions of the Soviet Government and the appeals of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The policy of the peace and friendship of the peoples is the concentrated expression of the will of all Soviet people in foreign affairs."

"A characteristic feature of our foreign policy, as it has taken shape under the direct influence of Lenin, is the promotion on the stage of international life of problems which affect the radical interests of the peoples and the ability to draw them to the attention of governments and of world public opinion. One of the specific expressions of this is the struggle to curb the arms race and for disarmament," the article says.

"The Soviet Union," Andrey Gromyko stresses, "firmly keeps the initiative on questions of disarmament. Not one state in the world, and this can be said straight out, has made such a major contribution to the statement and working out of this problem as the USSR has done and is doing."

"Of course," the author writes, "we realize the difficulties of solving these questions and the obstacles heaped up by militarist circles in the West. And still because of the persistent and stubborn struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet State results have been achieved, which to a certain extent restrain the arms race in certain directions."

"The historic decision made by the USSR unilaterally to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as well as other proposals which it submitted at last year's second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament show clearly its aspiration to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe and to achieve real results in the area of disarmament.

"At present," the minister stresses, "the Soviet Union actively advocates attainment of mutually acceptable accords at the Geneva-held Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and on limiting and reducing strategic arms. In Vienna, at the talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe, the socialist countries have recently submitted new proposals, which provide a real opportunity for arriving at specific accords.

"The proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and maintenance of relations fo peace between Warsaw Pact and NATO countries, contained in the Political Declaration of the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, constitutes a large scale initiative."

UNESCO SYMPOSIUM HELD ON MASS MEDIA, DISARMAMENT

LD201047 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Nairobi April 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Drozhzhin reports:

Participants in the UNESCO symposium on the mass media and disarmament here note the increased role of the media in mobilizing public opinion for the struggle to end the arms race, particularly the race in nuclear arms, and in popularizing disarmament.

The continued arms race, Breda Pavlic of Yugoslavia, who chairs the symposium, said in presenting her report, indubitably poses a direct threat to peace, to development and to the very existence of mankind. She noted that the danger lay not only in the deadly potentials of the existing arms arsenals but also in the fact that the arms race distracts the human and material resources, needed so much to combat poverty, hunger, illiteracy and other manifestations of socio-economic injustice and inequality. More than one half of mankind are still suffering from them, she stressed. The arms race and the low development level of many countries are two aspects of the same problem.

According to U.N. experts, the world spent 600-650 billion dollars on weapons in 1982, and by 2000 the figure may reach, according to certain estimates, 903 billion dollars.

Soviet delegate Grigory Morozov said that the Soviet initiatives were aimed at safeguarding and strengthening peace and security all over the world and at achieving universal and complete disarmament. He noted a positive contribution of peace campaigners towards ending the arms race.

GDR spokesman Gerhard Haensel said that the Western mass media, trying to please their owners, played down, misrepresented and often even grossly distorted the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and the decisions and initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON USSR-PRC RELATIONS

PM191559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Nikolay Sergeyev: "Does This Contribute to Normalization?"]

[Text] The present state of relations between the Soviet Union and China arouses legitimate interest of the world public. This is particularly visible judging by reaction to the Soviet-Chinese political consultations conducted by special representatives of the governments of the two countries at deputy foreign affairs ministers level. The reaction is not uniform, just as there are differences in the approach of those who view the normalization of bilateral relations between the two neighboring countries as one of the major conditions for overall improvement of international relations, and of those who planned and have not as yet abandoned the idea, to preserve constant tension between the USSR and the People's Republic of China, which meets the interests of the policy and strategy of imperialism.

The state of estrangement between our two countries has never been viewed in our country as something normal. The Soviet Union invariably confirmed both by words and deeds that it is prepared for serious, honest talks on the normalization of relations with the PRC. Our initial stance was set forth by the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state: Improvement of relations between the USSR and the PRC would not only benefit both countries and their peoples, but could also become a major factor of consolidating international security and make a weighty contribution to strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy V. Andropov said at the November (1982) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee: "Mutual good will, respect for each others' legitimate interests and common concern for the interests of socialism and peace, should prompt correct decisions also there where appropriate trust and mutual understanding are still lacking for various reasons. This also refers to our great neighbor -- the People's Republic of China." The plenary meeting stressed that all are equally interested in maintaining peace and detente. That is why the readiness for normalization should not be linked to the demands that "the Soviet Union pay for that by some preliminary concessions in diverse areas. We shall not agree to that."

The Soviet side clearly pointed to the USSR's readiness to look for mutually acceptable ways towards normalizing relations with the PRC, and to the available possibilities for gradual expansion of bilateral ties and contacts, which would contribute to the overall improvement of relations between the two countries. In this connection it is possible to positively assess, specifically, the agreement on trade turnover and payments for 1983, signed in Moscow, which provides for broader Soviet-Chinese trade and resumption after a comparatively long break of contacts in the sphere of sports, science etc.

As is known, statements are made officially in China, which express readiness to continue political dialogue with the USSR. Such declarations and statements can only be greeted, and are invariably given due attention in the Soviet Union. Regrettably, however, not infrequently statements are made and simultaneous steps are taken, which are quite of a different nature and which are far from facilitating normalization. Understandably enough, this cannot pass unnoticed either.

There can hardly be any dispute about the fact that the normalization and improvement of interstate relations are indivisible from the fostering and enhancement by the joint efforts of the interested sides of a common political climate conducive to changes for the better in these relations.

The truth-based orientation of public opinion with regard to the policy of the other side is a natural element of such an atmosphere. The cultivation of unfriendly views and ideas, which do not correspond to the real state of affairs and which distort the policy and intentions of the other state, cannot, of course, facilitate the development of interstate relations.

It has to be noted in this connection that, judging by articles published in the Chinese press, they in Beijing have not yet given up attempts at using many attributes of anti-Sovietism, the anti-Sovietism, which for many years, especially in the bad times of the "Cultural Revolution," poisoned the atmosphere in Soviet-Chinese relations and served to exacerbate them. Anti-Sovietism has never been and cannot be of benefit to the Chinese people. But it has served as fertile soil for the hopes of imperialist diplomacy and ideology to use China in a kind of a political gamble, that is in essence as a partner in the strategy of struggle against the Soviet Union, the socialist community.

Such is political reality, as evidenced by facts of the past two decades. Nevertheless, today as well political and propaganda statements, which are unfriendly to the Soviet Union and which misrepresent the policy of our country, continue to be made in Beijing as frequently as before. Thus, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, organ of the CPC Central Committee, publishes between 120 and 140 such articles every month.

A large set of fabrications, including those of NATO origin, about a "Soviet military threat," about the Soviet Union's "responsibility" for the arms race has been put into play. The policy of the USSR, which is aimed at preventing another round of the arms race and reducing the existing levels of military confrontation strictly on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, and the aggressive, militarist course pursued by Washington are equated in the Chinese press. It periodically publishes articles, which repeat the imperialist propaganda inventions about the Soviet Union's striving for "military superiority," and extensively quotes statements by U.S. Administration officials, who seek to frustrate the attainment of accords on limiting and reducing armaments, especially nuclear armaments, by demanding that the USSR make unilateral concessions. By picking up the thesis about "the Western lag in the field of armaments," the Beijing press is thereby in fact nudging the United States and the other NATO countries into furthering their militarization drive and continuing attempts to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union. Along with this, Chinese propaganda interprets the USSR's constructive initiatives and proposals, which have won broad recognition throughout the world, in the way that suits NATO.

The community of political positions and propaganda, which shows in Beijing's and Washington's approaches, for example, to the situation around Afghanistan and Kampuchea, is also indicative [pokazatelna].

They in Beijing appear to be shutting their eyes to the growing, real danger engendered by the current, adventurist policies of the United States at a time when the socialist and developing countries, broad circles of the progressive public across the world are giving a principled assessment of the insane ideas of another "crusade" against world socialism. China's opinion on that score is not heard.

A special mention has to be made of the use in Chinese policy and propaganda of the boogeymen of "Soviet hegemonism," of a "Soviet threat" applied to the Soviet Union's policy in relation to China.

The Soviet Union never threatened and is not threatening China, is not laying any territorial or other claims on it, and is not formulating any preconditions.

This has been officially declared and elucidated on many occasions and is confirmed by the numerous, concrete proposals by our country toward improving interstate relations. When they in Beijing repeat again and again that the Soviet Union "must remove the obstacles," allegedly staying in the way of normalization, and modify its "hegemonistic conduct" vis-a-vis China, they apparently seek thereby not only to present a distorted picture of the very problem of Soviet-Chinese normalization and to cast aspersions on the policy of the USSR but also to create a kind of a propaganda platform to exonerate the unjustified claims of the Chinese side.

These aims are also served by the numerous recent public statements and propaganda articles by Beijing, which attempt at interpreting the USSR's relations with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Mongolian People's Republic and Afghanistan as "obstacles" and a "threat to China's security." These articles distort the nature of relations between the USSR and the states which are friendly to it, and show a striving to "link" Soviet-Chinese relations with problems which concern third countries, and to arrogate the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and in their interrelationships. The Soviet Union expresses solidarity with the peoples of Indochina, invariably supporting the just cause of their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, and their constructive position directed at looking for mutually acceptable ways of improving relations with China on a principled basis.

Note should be taken of another quite characteristic aspect of present-day Chinese propaganda, which is unfriendly toward the Soviet Union and which aims at inculcating, particularly in the younger generation, mistrust of and unfriendliness toward the peoples of the neighboring state. What is meant here is the systematic reproduction by the Chinese mass media of materials making territorial claims to the Soviet Union (incidentally, such claims are also made on other countries bordering on China, such as Vietnam and India). Textbooks, maps and "scholarly" papers and monographs falsifying and "dissecting" history for the sake of justifying territorial claims continue to be published in the PRC.

All these facts and manifestations are indubitably negative from the point of view of prospects for normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations and, moreover, in a broader context, from the point of view of the tasks of improving world politics and checking the dangerous tendencies influencing them today.

The Soviet Union stands for normal relations with China. One can only voice satisfaction over the atmosphere of normalcy achieved in the course of the Soviet-Chinese consultations and over the agreement reached on their continuation, although these consultations have not yet gone far enough to make definite conclusions, let alone conclusions on major aspects of relations.

This country is prepared actively to contribute to progress in Soviet-Chinese relations that would serve the interests of the USSR and the PRC and the cause of peace and friendship among all nations. That is why the Soviet Union is strongly opposed to everything that puts a heavy burden on the normalization of these relations and that can only have a negative effect on the situation in Asia and on the international scene as a whole. The Soviet people have the right to expect a similarly constructive approach from the Chinese side.

KARMAL: AFGHAN POLITICAL SETTLEMENT HAS BEGUN

PM191543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "B. Karmal Speech"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Apr -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and head of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has given a high evaluation of the role played by Afghanistan's armed forces in the revolutionary process and the cause of building a new society. Speaking to officers and students at the Military Academy, he noted that the country's army is a new-type army, uniting in its ranks real patriots and internationalists.

As regards the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA, B. Karmal stressed that it was sent there at the request of the DRA Government for the purpose of defending Afghanistan's sovereignty and national independence. Today the Soviet soldiers, together with the Afghan soldiers, are successfully fulfilling their international duty in repulsing aggression.

Dwelling on some aspects of the DRA's foreign policy, the Afghan leader said that the process of political settlement of the situation round Afghanistan has begun. Great international aid in this cause is being given to the DRA by the socialist community countries, with the USSR in the vanguard, and by all revolutionary forces of the planet.

SHI'ITE-SUNNI CLASHES REPORTED IN KARACHI

Benefits U.S. Policy

NC200733 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Disturbances continue in connection with the prosecution of Shi'ites in Karachi, Pakistan's largest city. Some days ago a group of hooligans destroyed the Shi'ites' mosque and set fire to their shops and homes. Dozens were wounded during a clashes between Shi'ites and Sunnis. The Pakistani press reports that hundreds were arrested by the police.

Observers point out that the spreading of religious discord is to the benefit of circles which follow the policy of the United States. By doing so they want to weaken the daily-increasing rage of the masses, both Shi'ites and Sunnis, against proimperialist and antinationalist policies.

Police Steps Insufficient

NC200735 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMt 19 Apr 83

[Text] Clashes between the Shi'ites and Sunnis continue in Pakistan's largest city, Karachi. The reason behind the clashes, is that since early this year up until now, the Shi'ites' mosques as well as their homes and shops are being destroyed. The steps taken by the Pakistani police to ensure the inviolability of the properties and lives of the Shi'ite Muslims are in no way sufficient. As a result of clashes 12 Muslims were killed, dozens were wounded -- a large part of them seriously -- and hundreds have been arrested.

USSR MAY DAY APPEAL TO W. EUROPE ADDRESSED

DW192100 Moscow in German to Germany 1500 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee on the eve of 1 May traditionally published its slogans addressed to the Soviet people and people abroad. One of them says: Peoples of the European countries, don't permit the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe! Peace, security, and cooperation for Europe! Our commentator Nikolay Gratsianov writes:

This appeal is more urgent today than ever before. The European Continent is exposed to an extremely serious danger. Beginning in December this year, 572 new U.S. nuclear missiles will be deployed there which will be aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. At the same time, the U.S. Administration is blocking the Geneva negotiations with the USSR on the limitation of nuclear forces in Europe.

Instead of initiating constructive steps that the European peoples are waiting for, Washington proposes the so-called zero option and an interim solution which are totally unacceptable to the Soviet Union because they are not based on equality and demand unilateral disarmament on the Soviet part. This is done with the obvious aim of deploying Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles in Europe at any cost, and of breaking the existing military balance on the continent to the advantage of NATO and to the detriment of the USSR's and its allies' security.

Such tactics can only cause the Soviet Union to take protective measures. However, this is not its own choice. It proposes a substantial reduction of the confrontation of nuclear missiles. The USSR is ready to keep the same number of missiles in Europe as Great Britain and France. In addition, an equal level must be fixed for carrier aircraft for intermediate-range nuclear weapons. Thereby full equality in missiles as well as aircraft would be reached, however, on a much lower than the present level.

These Soviet proposals have been submitted as an intermediate goal which, when achieved, generally would pave the way for liberating Europe from nuclear weapons. This task fully meets the interests of all European peoples who reject the U.S. course aimed at preparing a limited nuclear war. Evidence of this is the growing large antiwar movement in the West European countries which is primarily aimed at preventing the deployment of new U.S. missiles and thereby averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe in Europe. This movement has the full understanding and backing of the Soviet people. This support is expressed by a CPSU Central Committee slogan addressed to the peoples on the continent.

PRAVDA VIEWS KOHL-REAGAN TALKS ON GENEVA

PM190959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Following the Previous Course"]

[Text] Bonn, 16 Apr -- FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl has ended a brief visit to the United States. Newspapers write that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and the plans to deploy American Pershing II and cruise missiles on FRG territory were discussed during the talks between R. Reagan and H. Kohl. It emerged that both the master of the White House and his West German guest still "attach great significance" to the "interim option" which, after all, differs little from the well-known "zero option" and provides for the balance of medium-range missile weapons to be upset in favor of the United States and to the detriment of the Soviet Union.

The federal chancellor, as the Bonn newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER points out, apparently asked the President to conduct the talks in Geneva as flexibly as possible, making a compromise. Nevertheless, H. Kohl still gave R. Reagan assurances, another newspaper -- FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE -- writes, that the FRG continues to adhere firmly to its adopted decision: in the event of the talks' failure to begin deploying missiles on its territory at the end of the year.

FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER WILSON IN USSR

Holds Talks

PM191511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] On 14 April there was a meeting between A.B. Chakovskiy, chairman of the USSR parliamentary group's Soviet-British section, and former British Prime Minister H. Wilson, president of the GB-USSR Society, and members of the society's delegation headed by him. The participants in the talks exchanged opinions on measures which would help to improve mutual understanding between the two countries and to strengthen the international climate of confidence.

The guests laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Visits Uzbekistan

GF191825 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] A group of representatives from the Great Britain-USSR Society headed by the society's chairman, former British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, has arrived in Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR. The guests visited the Uzbek exhibition of national products and became acquainted with the Uzbekistan's achievements in developing its economy and with the republic's [word indistinct] national culture. They also visited sites of interest in Tashkent, including new construction areas.

During talks held between the visiting delegation and members of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, former Prime Minister Wilson expressed hope that the Thatcher government (?will consider) the beneficial aspect of friendly relations between Great Britian and the Soviet Union. Wilson and the other members of the visiting delegation conferred with Narmakonmadi Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, on 16 April.

Leaves Moscow

LD192134 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS -- Harold Wilson, former British prime minister, president of the "Great Britain-the USSR" Association, and members of a delegation led by him left Moscow today. The delegation was staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries and "The USSR-Great Britain" Society.

KUWAITI AMIR RECEIVES ANDROPOV MESSAGE ON GULF WAR

LD201026 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0941 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 20 Apr (KUNA) -- It has been announced here that today Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah received a message from Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Kuwaiti initiative to put an end to it. The message was delivered by the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait during a meeting with the amir earlier today. Sources said that the message includes "the Soviet reply to His Highness' message concerning the need to bring together efforts to halt the Iraqi-Iranian war," which has been going on since September 1980. The sources added that the Soviet leader "expressed Soviet support for Kuwait's interest in working to end this war and the need to continue the efforts aimed at achieving this objective in his message."

SYRIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE CHIEF REPORTEDLY IN USSR

LD191629 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1518 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Moscow, 19 Apr (KUNA) Informed sources stated here today that Ali Duba, the head of Syrian military intelligence, is in the Soviet Union heading a high-level military delegation.

The sources, which refused to give their identity, told KUNA that it is believed that one of the main reasons for Duba's visit, which is being kept secret, is the increasing tension between Syria and Israel and the raising to the state of alert of the forces of both sides in the Al-Biqa' Valley and north Lebanon.

Diplomatic sources here, closely connected with this agency, have been unable to confirm whether Duba and the accompanying delegation have held any talks with Soviet officials.

They stated that "it is probable" that the delegation met senior (?Soviet) military officials and discussed with them "the military situation in the region, and the means needed to restrain the Israeli aggressor, especially after the escalation of its military harassments of Syrian and Palestinian forces after the Israeli-Lebanese-American negotiations floundered and after the failure of Washington's efforts to drag Jordan into the negotiations" on the basis of President Reagan's plan to settle the Middle East crisis.

The sources did not mention when the Syrian delegation arrived, and there are as yet no further details about the nature of the visit.

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS SYRIA'S AL-KASM

PM181511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Untitled TASS report]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic, a telegram conveying sincere congratulations and good wishes to him on Syria's national holiday -- the 37th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops.

The telegram reads: "The Syrian people's selfless struggle against Israel aggression and imperialism's anti-Arab plans and for the restoration of the Arab people's legitimate rights and interests and the achivement of just and lasting peace in the Near East has always enjoyed and will enjoy the support of the Soviet Union. We express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to strengthen and deepen for the good of the Soviet and Syrian peoples and in the interests of peace and of a comprehensive Near East settlement."

SOVIET REPORTAGE ON 'ARAFAT BULGARIA VISIT

Arrival; Press Conference

LD161404 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia April 16 TASS -- Israel launched the aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, as a result of which 72,000 people were killed and injured, with broad support of the USA. A statement to this effect was made at a press-conference by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who arrived on a working friendly visit here.

The Palestinian leader described Israel's actions in Lebanon and on the occupied Arab territories as genocide, and pointed out that Tel Aviv and Washington are continuing political pressure to bear on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He resolutely rejected the so-called "Reagan plan" on the Middle East as absolutely unacceptable. The American plan, he said, denies the Palestinian people the sacred right to self-determination.

Yasir 'Arafat stressed that contrary to the calculations of the USA and Israel, the Palestine Liberation Organization has not only preserved, but even widened its prestige and influence. There is no force in the world that would make the Palestinian people surrender, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee said in conclusion.

Bulgarian-PLO Report

LD161417 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia April 16 TASS -- Bulgaria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) are convinced that all attempts at weakening the alliance of the Palestinian and Arab national liberation movements with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist community are directed against the interests of Arab peoples and are detrimental of their struggle against imperialism and Zionism. This is stated in a joint report on the results of the business friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and on his talks with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of Bulgaria's State Council.

It was pointed out during the meeting, the report says, that the tension which has increased in the Middle East of late is the result of Israel's aggressive policy which is being encouraged by the United States.

The convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the PLO, is a real alternative to the course towards heightening tension in the area and towards stirring up new military conflicts. During the meeting a high appraisal was given of the basic principles for a solution to the Palestinian problem and to the Middle East conflict as a whole, principles which were adopted at the Arab summit conference in Fes, the document points out. It was emphasised that the principles coincide with the Soviet Union's proposals in that direction.

The sides firmly condemned Israel's barbarous aggression against Lebanon and the genocide being practised by the Israeli military in the occupied territories against civilian population, as well as the United States' course towards increasing its political and military presence in the Middle East.

IZVESTIYA CITES 'ARAFAT ON VISIT TO SWEDEN

PM191609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Ryzhnikov dispatch: "High Assessment"]

[Text] Stockholm [no date given] -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, visited Sweden 12-13 April at the invitation of the ruling Social Democratic Labor Party leadership.

Addressing journalists, Y. 'Arafat stated that his visit to Sweden is of great significance since it should help the joint search for ways for an all-embracing peaceful and just solution of the Near East problem. He rated highly the USSR'S support in the Arab people's just struggle and stated in that respect that the Soviet Union has made proposals for a settlement of the Near East problem containing a clear demand for the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate right to the establishment of their own sovereign state.

At the same time the PLO Executive Committee chairman criticized the Near East policy of the United States which, as he stressed, has used the Israeli military to commit aggression in Lebanon.

SOVIET UNION AIDING IRANIAN QUAKE VICTIMS

PM181154 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For Earthquake Victims"]

[Text] The Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR, guided by principles of humanitarianism and expressing sympathy to the Iranian people in connection with the natural disaster -- the powerful earthquake -- which has struck them, is sending medical supplies, bandages, blankets, tents, folding beds and baby food to the victims in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The freight going to the victims' aid will be shipped to Tehran in the next few days for the republic's Red Crescent Society on a special Aeroflot flight.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO ALGERIA APPOINTED

PM111100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 83 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vasiliy Nikolayevich Taratutu USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Algeria.

ARKHIPOV, CASTRO DISCUSS 'U.S. AGGRESSIVE POLICY'

PM191518 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Work Concluded"]

[Text] Havana, 15 Apr -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, has received I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who headed the Soviet delegation at the 13th session of the Cuban-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation which has concluded its work here.

In the course of the conversation questions of further developing and deepening Soviet-Cuban cooperation were discussed.

Particular attention was paid to the analysis of the complex international situation created by the Reagan administration's aggressive policy toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and its dangerous manifestations and consequences in Central America and the Caribbean.

C. Rafael Rodriguez, head of the Cuban delegation, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers; R. Anillo Capote, Cuban ambassador to the USSR; and K.F. Katushev, USSR ambassador to Cuba, took part in the meeting.

U.S. EXPULSION OF CUBAN DIPLOMATS 'GROUNDLESS'

LD200602 Moscow TASS in English 0547 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] New York April 20 TASS -- The Reagan administration has taken another hostile action against Cuba: The U.S. Department of State has announced the expulsion of two Cuban diplomats on the groundless charge of "illegal activities."

The American authorities are conducting a systematic campaign against the permanent mission of Cuba to the United Nations in violation of the commitments assumed by the United States as the host country of that world organization. The expulsion of diplomats is a stereotype ploy used by Washington on a regular basis. Last year a similar move was used against three Cuban diplomats.

It is symptomatic that as a rule no proof is supplied for the presented charges. The latter case is no exception as a spokesman for the Department of State refused to go into details.

The permanent mission of Cuba to the U.N. sent a note to the U.S. mission, strongly denouncing the action taken by the U.S.

HAVANA HOLDS MILITARY, INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX SEMINAR

Tsagolov Addresses Seminar

LD172017 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Havana, 17 April (TASS) -- TASS correspondents Yuriy Berezhnoy and Gennadiy Petrov report:

An international seminar, which has opened in Havana on the theme of "the role of the military-industrial complex in preparing a nuclear war to the detriment of peace, sovereignty and the development of peoples" is devoted to exposing the deeply reactionary and antipopular activity of the military-industrial complex of the United States and its NATO allies.

The forum of scientists and political and public figures from Cuba, Mexico, the USSR, United States and a number of other American and European states and representatives of the national liberation movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America was opened by Severo Aguirre del Christo, vice president of the World Peace Council and chairman of the National Council of the Cuban Movement for Peace and the Sovereignty of Peoples.

G.N. Tsagolov, representative of the Soviet Peace Committee, spoke about new and dangerous tendencies in the development of the military-industrial complex -- the alliance of the reactionary military with the industrial corporations which produce the lethal goods, and the part of the state apparatus of the leading capitalist powers which is linked with them.

Havana Reportage

For Havana reportage on the Military-Industrial Complex Seminar held in Havana 16-19 April, see the Cuba Section of the Latin America DAILY REPORT for 19 April and subsequent issues.

MEXICAN COMMERCE MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY

LD191806 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City April 19 TASS -- A session of the bilateral Mexican-American Commission has opened in the Mexican capital city. Washington sent to the session a representative delegation led by Secretary of State Shultz who is accompanied by the secretary of the treasury and secretary of commerce, Regan and Baldrige.

Shultz's main task, according to the newspaper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS DE EXELSIOR, is to exert pressure upon Mexico in a bid to make it give up its independent foreign policy course, primarily support of Central American peoples fighting for freedom and self-determination.

Washington's economic diktat and blackmail towards Mexico was criticized in the speech which was made at the session by Mexican Minister of Commerce Hector Hernandez. U.S. protectionist steps in trade with Mexico, he stressed, inflicted a serious blow on our national economy. Washington recently increased customs duties on 55 commodities of Mexican export to the United States. The White House in no uncertain terms threatened to increase the tax on Mexican oil supplies to the United States, which threatens Mexico with a loss of 2,500 million dollars a year.

All that comes "as punishment" for Mexico's sovereign foreign policy course which obviously runs counter to Washington's policy.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES ECUADOREAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD191709 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of National Chamber of Representatives of Ecuador, headed by its chairman, Rudolfo Baquerizo, in the Kremlin today.

The visit by Ecuadorean parliamentarians, Comrade Kuznetsov said, is seen by us as an important step along the path of developing the ties between the two countries, based on a strong foundation of mutual respect, equality and noninterverence in each other's internal affairs.

On several topical international problems, and primarily on the question of the struggle to strengthen the peace and security of peoples, the positions of the Soviet Union and Ecuador are close.

Ecuador fully supports the efforts of the Soviet Union, which favors the stopping of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, Baquerizo said. The peaceful aspirations of the Soviet Union, the guest stressed, inspire us still more actively to fight for the consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

The Ecuadorean parliamentarians also visited the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, where they laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Kremlin Wall.

USSR SENDS CONDOLENCES ON COLOMBIAN EARTHQUAKE

PM191423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Sincere Sympathy"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Belisario Betancur Cuartas, president of the Republic of Colombia. It expresses sincere sympathy in connection with the natural calamity which has hit the country -- the earthquake in the area of the city of Popayan which has caused death and great devastation. Profound condolences are conveyed to the families of those who perished.

EDITORIALS PUBLISHED ON CPSU MAY DAY SLOGANS

IZVESTIYA 20 April

PM201134 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's May Day Slogans"]

[Text] The spring of the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is in full swing. It is marked by the Soviet people's truly heroic efforts aimed at successfully fulfilling the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions. Responding warmly to the appeal of the capital's leading collectives, working people in all sectors of the national economy held the communist subbotnik to mark the 113th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth harmoniously and with high labor enthusiasm. Demonstrating monolithic cohesion around the Leninist party and loyalty to glorious patriotic traditions, they made a substantial contribution to the fund of the 5-year plan.

Every labor collective has received the ardent words of the CPSU Central Committee slogans for 1 May 1983 with special enthusiasm and fervor. The chief question of modern times is the question of preserving peace on earth. The CPSU Central Committee urges all the world's peoples to deal a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism and revanchism; curb the arms race; remove the threat of war, and defend and deepen detente:

"People of the whole planet! Multiply your efforts in the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe!

"Demand the banning of nuclear, neutron and chemical weapons!

"Peace for the world!"

Ties and cooperation among the fraternal parties are strengthening daily in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security, and the socialist countries' bilateral and multilateral cooperation is becoming more fruitful in various spheres and culture. The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the socialist countries' peoples:

"Long live the unity, cooperation and cohesion of the socialist community countries and their unshakable resolve to strengthen and defend the gains of socialism and peace on earth!"

To preserve peace and struggle for a bright and peaceful future for our children and grandchildren -- this is what the thoughts and deeds of Soviet people are directed toward. They are making their contribution to the cause of peace with their everyday deeds and their labor. This is why this CPSU Central Committee slogan is so near and understandable to us all:

"Working people of the Soviet Union! Raise higher the baner of socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the 1983 plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets in terms of all indicators!

"May our great multinational motherland become even stronger, richer and more beautiful!"

In order to cope successfully with the tasks set in the sphere of economic building, it is important to strive for greater production efficiency in every enterprise; raise the level of labor, executive, and technological discipline in every sector; and organize creative cooperation in allied collectives and their comprehensive competition to achieve the highest end results with economical use of materials and labor and financial resources. Given the modern scale of social production and its extensive specialization and collaboration, stable economic ties and the strict fulfillment by enterprises and organizations of output delivery targets in the prescribed volumes and range are a very important condition for the further development and efficient functioning of the national economy as a whole and of all its components.

"The purpose of the party's efforts to improve management and to enhance organization, businesslike efficiency, and plan, state, and labor discipline," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized in the article "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR," "consists not only in eliminating certain shortcomings and difficulties -- which is of tremendous significance in itself -- but also, in the final analysis, in still further strengthening the foundations on which the socialist way of life is based."

This idea is also heard in the ardent CPSU Central Committee slogans:

"Working people of the Soviet Union! Create in every labor collective an atmosphere of creativity, comradely mutual assistance, and high responsibility for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan!

"Strengthen organization, order, and conscious communist discipline!"

The invocatory words of our party's Central Committee are addressed to the hearts of millions of Soviet people, and they meet with a living response in them. In directing Soviet people to resolve very urgent tasks of economic development, the party points to the need to make zealous use of all existing resources and means:

"Citizens of the Soviet Union! Participate actively in the nationwide movement for economy and thrift!

"The economy must be economical!"

The profound changes in the Soviet people's social and cultural living standards are closely connected with the Leninist nationalities policy which our party is implementing purposefully and consistently. The close unity of all the Soviet Union's brother peoples is the guarantee of the might and of further growth in the well-being of all Soviet people and of every nation and ethnic group. They are resolving together all the most important problems of society's socioeconomic and cultural development. The Food Program; the comprehensive development of agricultural production, and raising of arable-farming and livestock-raising standards; the maximum strengthening of the capacities of the national economy's processing sectors and the improvement of trade -- these are the most important economic and political tasks which find their comprehensive resolution through the efforts of the rural and urban working people in all the fraternal republics. The CPSU Central Committee has appealed to the working people of agroindustrial associations and organizations:

"Workers in the agroindustrial complex! Ensure that the country is reliably provided with food and agricultural raw materials!

"The implementation of the Food Program is a nationwide concern!"

Our motherland occupies leading positions in world science, technology, and culture. The Soviet multinational intelligentsia makes a weighty contribution to the development of human civilization. Addressing it, the party urges it to be in the first ranks of those struggling for technical progress; to strengthen indefatigably the alliance of science and production; to hold high the banner of communist ideological commitment, party-mindedness, and popular spirit; to create works worthy of our great motherland; to improve the effectiveness of the tuition and communist education of the rising generation; and to convey communist ideals to the masses with conviction and passion. For USSR Constitution and the soviets of people's deputies guarantee unlimited scope for creative activity in our country. The party solemnly proclaims:

"Long live the Constitution of the USSR! Long live the soviets of people's deputies -- truly democratic organs of power!

The Soviet people's achievements on the paths of communist building are truly great. They are fully resolved successfully to implement the 26th party congress decisions and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Closely rallied around the Leninist party and under the wise leadership of its Central Committee headed by its Politburo, the Soviet people are traveling with confident step toward new creative achievements on paths of peace, progress, and the strengthening of our great motherland's economic and defense might.

"Long live the Leninist Community Party of the Soviet Union!

"Unity of the party and the people and loyalty to the behests of the great Lenin are the guarantee of all our victories!"

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 April

PM191514 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Inspiring Slogans"]

[Excerpts] The preparations for May Day, that great and radiant festival, are being launched on an increasingly broad scale in our country. Urban and rural workers and Army and Navy servicemen are preparing to commemorate it with new successes in further strengthening the motherland's economic and defence might. The masses' political and labor enthusiasm and their activeness are raised still higher by the CPSU Central Committee's slogans, published in the press, for 1 May -- the day of working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy, and socialism.

Being in the forefront of that struggle, our party maintains an unbreakable loyalty to the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism and to Marxism-Leninism -- the great and transforming teaching of the present day. On the eve of May Day, the CPSU sends a fraternal greeting to the communist and workers parties and peoples of the socialist countries and to all who courageously defend the cause of peace, national independence, and social progress.

On behalf of the more than 18-million strong detachments of Soviet Communists and all our people, the CPSU Central Committee calls on all people of the world to decisively rebuff the intrigues of imperialism, militarism, and revanchism and to increase their efforts in the struggle to crub the arms race, eliminate the threat of war, and avert nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Peace Program supplemented and made concrete by the major new Soviet foreign policy initiatives set out in the speeches of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are geared toward the resolution of this paramount task for all the peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee's May Day slogans are addressed to people of all ages and professions. They also contain an appeal to the motherland's armed defenders. The party Central Committee calls on them to improve their combat and political training, and to vigilantly and reliably protect the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the gains of the society of developed socialism. Responding to this slogan, Soviet servicemen assure the party that they will continue to perform their patriotic and internationalist duty irreproachably and courageously and to increase the Soviet people's unparalleled feat in the Great Patriotic War. On the eve of May Day, the monolithic unity of the party and people is shown increasingly clearly. The CPSU accurately expresses the people's interests and subordinates its entire multifaceted activity to them. "The party," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stresses, "was and remains that powerful, creative and mobilizing force which ensures uninterrupted progress in all avenues of social progress."

Confidently resolving the tasks arising on this party, Soviet people are approaching the May Day festival with a sense of patriotic and internationalist duty performed. Their hearts provide a living response to the CPSU Central Committee's inspiring slogan: UNDER LENIN'S BANNER, UNDER COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERSHIP -- FORWARD TO THE VICTORY OF COMMUNISM!

USSR SUPREME SOVIET TRANSPORT COMMISSION MEETS

LD191441 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Today in the Kremlin there was a joint session of the standing commissions on transport and communications of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The work in Belgorod and Tambov Oblasts to fulfil the tasks of the USSR Food Program was discussed. The organization of reliable transportation links between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and their rayon centers and the construction of roads within farms were discussed. Eighty-three percent of central farmsteads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belgorod Oblast are now connected with their rayon centers by paved roads. Positive experience has been accumulated in drawing farms, enterprises, and other organizations into direct participation in the construction and reconstruction of roads. Rates of road construction have risen in Tambov Oblast. It was also noted that the network of local and interfarm roads is insufficiently developed. Recommendations directed toward removing these shortcomings have been adopted.

The session of the commission also considered the question of the draft air code of the USSR [vozdushnyy kodeks SSSR]. A decision was adopted to form a commission of deputies to prepare findings on the draft air code. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Shitikov and Ruben, chairmen of chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part in the work of the commissions.

OFFICIALS DISMISSED; NEW APPOINTMENTS MADE

Ministry Department Chief

PM191421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Dismissed From Post"]

[Text] A. Shibayev, deputy minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems, and K. Girka, secretary of the ministry party committee, have reported that the article "Vanquished Victor," published in PRAVDA 3 February, was examined at a 4 February session of the ministry collegium and at a 16 February session of the party committee.

The newspaper article was acknowledged correct.

For serious shortcomings in organizational and educational work and also for an incorrect attitude toward criticism V. Borzakovskiy has been dismissed from his post as department chief. In amendment of the party committee's resolution of 11 August 1982 he has been given a reprimand, entered in his record card. N. Taranov, deputy secretary of the party committee, has been reprimanded for shortcomings committed in preparing for and holding a party committee session.

I. Lugovets [former ministry employee who felt constrained to quit her post after criticizing department chief Borzakovskiy] was received by the ministry leadership and by the party committee secretary. During the talks which took place she was given an explanation about the measures taken by the collegium and the party committee following the article "Vanquished Victor" and was offered work commensurate with her professional qualities and with the maintenance of her salary.

Kiev Party Officials

PM191422 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Severely Reprimanded"]

[Text] The article "Behind a List of Measures" (PRAVDA, 17 February) spoke of serious shortcomings in the leadership of the party organization of the Kiev Scientific Educational Center on the part of the Ukrainian CP Shevchenkovskiy Raykom, Kiev City.

As Yu. Yelchenko, first secretary of Kiev Gorkom, has reported, the gorkom Bureau discussed the newspaper article. The criticism was deemed valid. The Shevchenkovskiy Raykom Bureau's attention was drawn to, and Raykom First Secretary V. Zapadnya was severely reprimanded for the lack of proper control over the fulfillment of adopted decisions and the lack of the necessary sharpness, consistency, and principle in the leadership of primary party organizations. It was noted that A. Butkov, chief of the organizational section, was reprimanded at a meeting of the raykom apparatus party organization for the unsatisfactory organization of the fulfillment of a raykom resolution.

It is also reported that M. Koziyanchuk has been removed from his post as chief engineer of the Scientific Educational Center. Center Director V. Pashchenko has been given a severe warning.

USSR SETS UP COPYRIGHT BODY UNDER PASTUKHOV

PM200814 Moscow IVZESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Session of All-Union Copyright Agency Constituent Council"]

[Text] A session of the All-Union Copyright Agency Constituent Council was held on 14 April. B.N. Pastukhov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, was elected chairman of the All-Union Copyright Agency Constituent Council. K.M. Dolgov, chairman of the board, gave a report on the results of the All-Union Copyright Agency's work in 1982 and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS BOOK ATTACKING 'REVISIONISM'

PM200819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Candidate of Historical Sciences L. Korneyev book review under the "Books" rubric: "Conspiracy of the Doomed"]

[Text] The problem of the choice of path and system of values in the confrontation between the socialist and capitalist worlds faces mankind -- particularly in the West -- more acutely than ever now, on the brink of the 21st century. The range of complex problems of the contemporary ideological struggle is examined from this standpoint in the book by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V.D. Skarzhinskaya. (Footnote: V. Skarzhinskaya: "Conspiracy Against the Future, Revisionism as the Tool of Anticommunism in the Struggle for Young People's Minds," Moscow, Young Guard Publishing House, 1982)

Our future depends very much on the stance of the modern young generation, the author notes, and on whom young people follow, what ideals they choose and what system of values they develop. In the uncompromising struggle between socialism and capitalism, the task of winning young people's minds is one of the most important ideological tasks facing all parties and all leading political forces and movements of the present day.

Imperialism is using its large army of ideological conquistadores in its attempt to stem the rising tide of activeness of the peoples and their young generation and to stifle the increasingly loud words of the truth proclaimed by Marxism-Leninism. A particularly infamous role is played in this respect by revisionists of all hues who have betrayed the interests of the working class and working people. Attempting to refute Marxism-Leninism, the revisionists are trying to lead people -- young people in particular -- away from the revolutionary path of creation and the building of a new society. The book stresses that revisionism is a most insidious, sophisticated, and experienced enemy possessing a multifaceted and well-tried arsenal of means of exerting ideological influence on people's consciousness.

At the same time, the book's entire contents show that the intrigues by the academic servants of world reaction and the opponents of Marxism is a conspiracy of the doomed. Overcoming the opposition of imperialism's ideologists, Marxism-Leninism is bestriding our world victoriously, illuminating mankind's path toward the future, and gathering under its banners new detachments of fighters for the sacred ideals of mankind in whose name communists are struggling.

USSR DRAFT LAW ON COLLECTIVES' MANAGEMENT ROLE

PM141339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 83 First Edition pp 1-2

["Draft USSR Law on Labor Collectives and on Increasing Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations"]

[Text] In accordance with the USSR Constitution the labor collective of an enterprise, institution or organization is the basic cell in the socialist society. The activity of labor collectives in the USSR is based on socialist ownership of the means of production and the planned development of the economy. In labor collectives joint labor is carried out on the basis of the principles of comradely cooperation and mutual assistance, the unity of state, public and personal interests is ensured and the principle of the responsibility of each worker to the collective and of the collective for each worker is established. Labor collectives are called upon to augment the country's material and spiritual wealth, make rational use of available resources and display tireless concern for members of the collective and for improving their working, living and leisure conditions.

In the developed socialist society the role of labor collectives in production, public and state life increases and opportunities for active participation by workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia in the management of enterprises, institutions and organizations are extended.

Conscious discipline and a high level of organization in the work of labor collectives and initiative, activeness and mass technical creativity among members of collectives -- these are necessary conditions for the intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the growth of the productivity of social labor, the enhancement of the Soviet people's well-being and the all-round development of the individual.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state, pursuing a course of further developing socialist democracy, consistently implement the Leninist provisions on the working people's participation in management and on how every working person must feel himself to be the master at his enterprise and a representative of the entire country. The growth in the working people's political consciousness and their cultural, technical and professional level and the improvement in administration and economic management create the preconditions for extending labor collectives' rights and strengthening their responsibility to society. The further democratization of the management of enterprises, institutions and organizations is inseparably linked to increasing the activeness of public organizations operating within labor collectives.

In accordance with the USSR Constitution, the present law defines the basic rights and duties of labor collectives and their powers in the management of enterprises, institutions and organizations.

I. General Provisions

Article 1. The Labor Collectives of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations

The labor collective of an enterprise, institution or organization is an association of all the working people engaged in joint labor activity at a state or public enterprise, institution or organization, kolkhoz or other cooperative organization. Under the leadership of CPSU organizations, labor collectives implement economic, social and political functions aimed at the all-round strengthening and development of the USSR's social system and the socialist way of life and promote active participation by working people in production, public and state life and in the management of enterprises, institutions and organizations.

It is the duty and obligation of the labor collective to ensure highly productive labor, to execute unswervingly the party's decisions, Soviet laws and government resolutions, to fulfill state plans, to improve the efficiency and quality of work, to strengthen labor and production discipline and to display constant concern for developing the labor and sociopolitical activeness of members of the collective and for educating them in the spirit of the moral principles of builders of communism.

The Soviet state creates the necessary conditions for labor collectives to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them and implement their powers.

Article 2. Labor Collectives and Organs of State Power and Administration

In accordance with the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws and within their competence, organs of state power and administration ensure state leadership of labor collectives' activity on the basis of democratic centralism.

Labor collectives examine questions of state, economic and sociocultural building submitted for them to discuss by soviets of people's deputies and organs accountable to them and submit proposals for comprehensive economic and social development in the territory concerned.

The opinions and proposals of labor collectives are taken into account by organs of state power and administration in adopting decisions affecting the activity of the corresponding enterprises, institutions and organizations. Organs of state power and administration brief labor collectives on their work and on the decisions adopted.

Article 3. Basic Powers of Labor Collectives To Discuss and Resolve State and Public Affairs

In accordance with the legislation of the USSR and the union republics, labor collectives:

Examine draft laws and other questions of state life submitted for discussion and make proposals in relation to them;

Nominate candidates to be deputies of soviets of people's deputies and representatives to join elected commissions;

Hear reports by deputies of the soviets and other elected persons nominated by the labor collective, and also reports by local soviet ispolkoms;

Nominate candidates to be people's judges, elect people's assessors for rayon (city) people's courts and hear their reports;

Discuss other questions of state and public life.

Article 4. Principles of Participation by Labor Collectives in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations

Labor collectives participate in the management of enterprises, institutions and organizations on the basis of:

The harmonious combination of the interests of the state, society, the collective and the individual;

The combination of one-man management with broad participation by working people in the management of enterprises, institutions and organizations;

The unity of the labor collectives' rights and duties;

The steady observance of labor, production and state discipline and socialist legality and the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of each member of the collective;

The all-round development of labor and sociopolitical activeness and creative initiative in members of the collective and their participation in the implementation of the labor collective's powers;

The collective discussion and resolution of questions of the activity of enterprises, institutions and organizations;

The development of criticism and self-criticism, the all-round evaluation of the activity of officials and other members of the collective and the enhancement of the responsibility of members of the collective for the fulfillment of the tasks facing them;

Publicity, the systematic briefing of members of the collective on the activity of enterprises, institutions and organizations and the consideration of public opinion.

Article 5. Legislation on Labor Collectives

Legislation on labor collectives consists of the present law as well as other acts of USSR legislation and acts of legislation by union republics issued on individual questions of the activity of labor collectives in accordance with the above law and acts.

II. Basic Powers of Labor Collectives in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations

Article 6. Powers of Labor Collectives in the Planning of Economic and Social Development

Labor collectives:

Participate in the elaboration and discussion of the draft long-term and current plans for economic and social development (work plans) of enterprises, institutions and organizations. These draft plans are submitted for ratification after their examination by labor collectives;

Elaborate and adopt counterplans;

Implement measures to ensure the fulfillment of plans and the strengthening and development of autonomous financing;

Approve measures to improve labor productivity, production efficiency and work quality;

Hear what the administration has to say about progress in fulfilling plans, reasons for changing plans and about the results of production and economic activity and make appropriate recommendations, bringing them to the notice of higher organs where necessary.

Article 7. Powers of Labor Collectives To Conclude Collective Contracts

Labor collectives:

Participate in the elaboration of collective contracts, discuss them and adopt decisions on them and empower the trade union committees of enterprises and organizations to sign these contracts;

Implement measures to ensure the fulfillment of collective contracts;

Hear reports from the administration of enterprises and organizations and briefings from trade union committees on the fulfillment of collective contracts;

Where necessary, raise questions of calling to account persons who do not fulfill their commitments under collective contracts.

Article 8. Powers of Labor Collectives To Ensure the Safekeeping of Socialist Property and the Rational Utilization of Material Resources

Labor collectives:

Implement measures to ensure the safekeeping of socialist property and its augmentation, to combat thriftlessness and negligent attitudes toward the people's property, and to prevent thefts of state and public property;

Submit proposals and implement measures aimed at more fully discovering and utilizing internal reserves, ensuring correct norm-setting and the rational, economical expenditure of raw and other materials, energy and fuel, eliminating losses and abolishing shoddy production work, and ensuring the efficient utilization of equipment, machines and other fixed capital;

Where necessary, raise questions on calling to account under the established procedure workers guilty of violating legislative requirements on the protection of socialist property and the rational utilization of material and financial resources.

Article 9. Powers of Labor Collectives in Ensuring Labor Discipline

Labor collectives:

Approve rules for internal labor regulations submitted by the administration and the trade union committee and adopt measures to ensure their observance;

Discuss the state of labor discipline and implement measures to strengthen it;

Apply social incentive measures for labor successes and nominate workers as candidates for receiving moral and material incentives;

Establish additional privileges and advantages on the basis of resources allocated according to the procedure in operation for these purposes for innovators and production frontrunners and also for persons who have worked conscientiously over a long period at the enterprise, institution or organization;

Apply social penalties (comradely reproofs, public reprimands) to members of the collective for violating labor discipline;

Hand over materials concerning violators of labor discipline for examination by comrades' courts;

Where necessary, raise questions of: Calling violators of labor discipline to account in accordance with the established procedure, up to and including dismissing them; depriving them completely or partially of bonuses and rewards based on the results of the year's work by the enterprise, institution or organization or on length of service and of additional leave for continuous service;

Postponing the granting of housing; and applying other measures of influence provided for by legislation.

The labor collective has a right to rescind early a penalty it has imposed, before a year has elapsed since its imposition, and also to petition for the early rescinding of a disciplinary penalty or the annulment of other measures of influence imposed by the administration for the violation of labor discipline if the member of the collective has committed no new violation of discipline and has showed himself to be a conscientious worker.

Article 10. Powers of Labor Collectives in the Sphere of the Introduction of Scientific and Technical Achievements Into Production and the Development of Workers' Creative Initiative

Labor collectives:

Adopt measures to speed up scientific and technical progress and ensure the wide introduction of scientific and technical achievements and leading technology into production;

Promote mass technical creativity among working people, inventions and rationalization;

Support scientific and technical societies and organizations of inventors and rationalizers;

Listen to the administration on the implementation of organizational and technical measures to promote the development of creative initiative, inventions and rationalization and the fulfillment of personal and collective creative plans and make appropriate recommendations.

Article 11. Powers of Labor Collectives in the Sphere of Labor Organization, Norm-Setting and Remuneration

Labor collectives:

Propose and implement measures in introducing progressive forms of labor organization to help increase labor productivity, ensure the fulfillment of the plans set using the lowest possible numbers of personnel and improve working conditions;

Participate in the elaboration of proposals aimed at extending the application of technically substantiated norms for manpower expenditure;

Submit proposals on improving labor remuneration, ensuring that each workers' wages correspond to his personal labor contribution and strengthening the dependence of wages on the end results of the collective's work;

Discuss and approve proposals on improving the awarding of bonuses to workers and the granting of other payments and privileges from the material incentives fund;

Monitor the application of existing conditions for awarding bonuses and for labor remuneration;

Examine proposals from Komsomol organizations on creating Komsomol and youth collectives and make recommendations.

Article 12. Powers of Labor Collectives in Developing Workers' Labor Activness and Organizing Socialist Competition

Labor collectives:

Do everything possible to increase the labor activeness of members of collectives and develop socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor;

Approve the conditions for socialist competition at enterprises, institutions and organizations;

Adopt socialist pledges and implement measures to ensure their fulfillment; sum up the results of socialist competition and determine the winners;

Take part in elaborating and implementing measures to disseminate and introduce leading experience;

Conclude contracts on socialist competition with other labor collectives;

Hear reports from the administration and the trade union committee on the implementation of organizational and technical measures to promote the fulfillment of socialist pledges and make appropriate recommendations.

Article 13. Powers of Labor Collectives in Training Cadres, Improving Their Qualifications and Placing Them

Labor collectives:

Participate in discussing and resolving questions of training and placing cadres and using them rationally, ensuring the stability of collectives, and improving the management structure;

Examine questions of improving cadres' qualifications, training workers in new professions, and developing the mentor system and the work of schools for the study of leading labor methods;

Participate through public organizations, in accordance with USSR legislation, in resolving questions of appointments to posts as leading workers at enterprises, institutions and organizations. The appointment of these workers to posts is carried out taking account of the labor collective's opinion;

Examine questions of the vocational training of young people and of enrolling them in the collective and make appropriate proposals;

Approve the candidacy of production frontrunners for sending to higher and secondary specialized educational institutions for training, with the payment of grants out of the resources of the enterprise, institution or organization.

Article 14. Powers of Labor Collectives in the Distribution and Utilization of Economic Incentive Funds

Labor collectives:

Participate in resolving questions of the utilization of resources from the material incentives fund, the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction, and the production development fund; discuss and approve estimates for spending these funds and monitor their fulfillment. Resources cannot be withdrawn from the material incentives fund and the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction formed at enterprises and organizations without the labor collective's consent;

Participate in resolving questions of granting material assistance to working people for cooperative and individual housing construction out of the resources of the material incentives fund and of the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction in accordance with the established procedure; approve the candidacy of workers to whom this material assistance may be granted.

Article 15. Powers of Labor Collectives in Improving Working Conditions and Labor Protection

Labor collectives:

Discuss and approve comprehensive plans for improving working conditions and labor protection and for sanitary and health measures, and monitor the fulfillment of these plans;

Submit proposals on measures for retooling, mechanization and automation, for improving the organization of production, and for reducing manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor;

Monitor the utilization of resources intended for labor protection and the observance by all workers of rules and instructions for labor protection at enterprises, institutions and organizations, where necessary, raise questions of calling to account persons guilty of violating labor protection rules;

Discuss questions of the utilization of social insurance resources and make appropriate proposals;

Submit proposals on questions of improving environmental conservation.

Article 16. Labor Collectives' Powers in Improving Working People's Sociocultural and Housing and Everyday Conditions

Labor collectives:

Examine and approve plans for sociocultural measures and housing construction and hear reports on their fulfillments;

Participate in the solution of questions relating to the registering of people who need better housing and make appropriate recommendations; ensure openness in the allotment of housing;

Take decisions on the construction of housing, children's preschool establishments and other cultural and consumer facilities using money from the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction, the consumer goods fund and other funds at enterprises, institutions and organizations intended for these purposes. Living space in

the blocks constructed on the basis of the aforementioned funds cannot be handed over to other organizations or used for other purposes without the labor collective's consent;

Make proposals on organizing housing construction cooperatives;

Discuss the state of municipal, consumer and medical services, trade and public catering;

Exercise social control over the work of enterprises and organizations in the services sphere and of medical treatment establishments;

Participate in the solution of questions relating to the organization and activity of subsidiary plots at enterprises and organizations, the development of collective fruit and vegetable growing and personal subsidiary plots;

Participate in the solution of questions relating to the organization of recreation for members of the collective and their families; examine the state of work at health, children's and cultural enlightenment establishments and sports organizations catering to members of the collective and their families and make appropriate suggestions;

Display concern for pensioners who are former members of labor collectives and help them play an active part in social labor and in the education of young people.

Article 17. Labor Collectives' Powers in Organizing Work on Communist Education

Labor collectives:

Implement measures on the comprehensive ideological and political, labor, moral and legal education of members of the collective, to ensure a healthy moral and psychological climate in the collective and to create conditions conducive to the strengthening of the family and improvement of children's upbringing and the establishment of the norms of communist morality in everyday life;

Approve plans for cultural enlightenment measures;

Take steps to educate the members of the collective in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, observance of laws and respect for the rules of socialist communal life, care for people's property, intolerance of drunkenness, hooliganism, money-grubbing and other antitheses of communist morals;

Participate in work on preventing lawbreaking and take steps to reeducate people who have broken the law.

Article 18. The Basic Powers of the Production Team Collective

The powers of the production team collective -- the primary component of the enterprise or organization labor collective -- are defined in accordance with the present law by the provision on the team.

The production team collective:

Participates directly or through the team council in the solution of questions relating to keeping the team up to strength, planning and organizing its work, pay and incentives, and taking team members to task for violations of discipline;

Gives its consent to the administration's appointment of a team leader and has the right to request the administration to relieve him of the team leadership;

Elects the social organ -- the team council.

III. The Implementation of Labor Collectives' Powers in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations

Article 19. Ways of Implementing Labor Collectives' Powers in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations

Labor collectives' powers are implemented directly by general meetings (conferences) of enterprise, institution and organization labor collectives.

In the period between meetings labor collectives' powers are exercised:

Jointly by the administration and the elected organs of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations;

By trade union and other social organizations, standing production conferences, and other elected organs operating in labor collectives in accordance with statutes and regulations governing them and with Soviet laws;

By the administration of enterprises, institutions or organizations in accordance with its powers or on behalf of labor collectives.

Article 20. General Meetings (Conferences) of Labor Collectives

General meetings (conferences) of enterprise, institution or organization labor collectives examine the most important questions of labor collectives' life and activity.

Meetings (conferences) of labor collectives are convened by social organizations and the administration of enterprises, institutions and organizations. Questions for examination by meetings (conferences) of labor collectives are submitted on the initiative of party, trade union and other social organizations, the administration, people's control organs, standing production conferences and individual members of collectives and also on the joint initiative of the administration and social organizations.

Meetings (conferences) of enterprise, institution and organization labor collectives are held when necessary, but at least twice a year. The conference delegates are elected in accordance with the norms and procedure laid down by the labor collective.

Meetings (conferences) of the enterprise, institution and organization labor collectives can also be held at the level of the shop, department and other subunit, team and link.

A meeting is deemed viable if at least one-half of the collective's members are in attendance and a conference is deemed legally competent if at least two-thirds of the delegates are present.

Article 21. The Decisions of Meetings (Conferences) of Labor Collectives

Labor collective general meeting (conference) decisions are made on the basis of a majority public vote by the members of the collective attending the meeting (conference). When a labor collective meeting is held at the level of shop and other enterprise, institution or organization subunit the decision is deemed adopted if the majority of labor collective members attending the meetings has voted for it.

A labor collective meeting (conference) decision, made in accordance with the meeting's authority and existing legislation, is binding on the members of the enterprise, institution or organization collective members and administration.

Monitoring of the fulfillment of labor collective meeting (conference) decisions is carried out by the trade union committee and also by the enterprise, institution and organization administration in accordance with its powers or on behalf of the meeting (conference).

Labor collectives' suggestions and recommendations are subject to examination within one month by the administration and trade union and other social organizations and, if necessary, by relevant state and public bodies. The administration and the aforementioned organizations and bodies report to the labor collective on the results of the examination of suggestions and recommendations.

Article 22. The Operation of the Law

The present law extends to the labor collectives of all enterprises, institutions and organizations and also the collectives of their shops, departments and other subunits under their jurisdiction.

In the labor collectives of kolkhozes and other cooperative and social organizations this law is applied in line with the relevant statutes and provisions regulating their activity.

Article 23. Special Applications of the Present Law

Special applications of the provisions of the present law in individual sectors of the national economy and state and social life in line with their specific features are determined by legislative enactments of the USSR and union republics and decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers, union republic councils of ministers, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14-19 APRIL

LD300538 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14-19 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

14 April

Mass sowing of fodder and early grain crops has opened in Orel Oblast. (0100 GMT)

The sowing of corn, sunflowers, and millet has started in the Don. The crops will cover an area of about 1.5 million hectares. Special attention is being paid to sowing corn for grain, which gets a yield of up to 40 quintals per hectare in Rostov Oblast. By doing so, farmers hope to supplement the shortages in winter wheat whose sowing was greatly reduced last autumn due to bad weather. (0800 GMT)

The sowing of sugar beet has been finished by growers in the Semirechye area of Kazakhstan.(1904 GMT)

Spring has begun in the central oblasts, the upper Volga, and the Maritime Kray with 23.4 million hectares sown in all. (2300 GMT).

15 April

Machine operators in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast in Tajikistan have begun mass sowing of barley, wheat, and fodder crops. More than 10,000 hectares have been given over to grain crops. (0204 GMT)

The sowing campaign is gathering pace. By 11 April spring crops occupied about 23,500,000 hectares. Ashkhabad Oblast was the first to complete the sowing of cotton in Turkmenistan. Belgorod farmers are completing the sowing of sugar beet today. It occupies 160,000 hectares. The sowing of the first 1,000 hectares of corn has been completed in north Osetiya. (0400 GMT)

Spring has arrived early in the virgin lands of Kazakhstan. Kustanay Oblast machine operatoars have started field work early. Sugar beet sowing has been completed in south Kazakhstan. Top-dressing and moisture retention work is in progress in Altay. Kirghizia agricultural specialists have been inspecting winter grains occupying over 250,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

The sowing of sugar beet has ended in the Kuban. An area of 200,000 hectares has been sown. Healthy shoots have already appeared. The intention is to supply over 6 million tons this year. (1000 GMT)

16 April

The sowing of early crops has been completed on the first million hectares today in the Kuban. Over 1,000 mechanized teams and detachments are working on collective contract. (1030 GMT)

The sowing of corn has begun in Donetsk. It will be shown on 170,000 hectares in the oblast. (1530 GMT)

17 April

Mass sowing of corn for grain and silage has begun on farms in south Kazakhstan.

Corn occupies more than 2 million hectares in the republic. (0001 GMT)

The dressing of winter rye with fertilizer has begun in 13 rayons of Perm Oblast. Sugar beet sowing begins in Orel. (0400 GMT)

18 April

Mass sowing of corn has begun in Dagestan. The first 100,000 hectares of fields have been sown with barley, oats, and perennial grasses in Saratov Oblast. (0204 GMT)

19 April

Farmers in Mordovia today began selective sowing of early cereal crops. Grain will occupy 400,000 hectares in the republic. (0400 GMT)

Sowing and moisture retention work is taking place in Omsk Oblast. Around 4 million hectares are being cultivated. In Datenstan the harvesting of rape is taking place. (0600 GMT)

Grain crops sowing has commenced in Aktyubinsk and Uralsk Oblasts in Kazakhstan. Spring crops will occupy 4 million hectares. The republican CSA today reported that nine oblasts in Kazakhstan are now engaged in sowing; spring crops have been planted on more than 1.5 million hectares. (0700 GMT)

Tamboy Oblast has completed early grain crops and annual grasses sowing on an area of over 800,000 hectares. (0800 GMT)

The sowing front in Kazakhstan extends for 2,000 kilometers. One percent more land is occupied by spring grain crops than this time last year, which amounts to almost 250,000 hectares. In Chimkent Oblast, farmers are tending shoots, while in Kzyl-orda Oblast rice sowing has just begun. Wheat sowing has been completed in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast. Sowing has only begun in Semipalatinuk Oblast. In Kustanay and other virgin-land oblasts, presowing tilling of fields is in progress. (1100 GMT)

The sowing of sunflowers has been completed in Denepropetrovsk Oblast. The crop covers an area of 200,000 hectares and farmers pledge to produce 320,000 tons this year. (1300 GMT)

Nine oblasts in Kazakhstan are sowing spring crops which already cover 1,635,000 hectares, two-thirds more than last year. Sowing of cotton is coming to an end. Sowing of barley and wheat in the foothills zone of the republic has ended. Field work has just started in the northern virgin-land oblasts. (2130 GMT)

19 APRIL LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1453 NOTED

LD200648 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- Artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1453", next in the series, was launched in the Soviet Union on April 19.

On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed for continuing outer space exploration.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parametres: initial period of revolution -- 94.5 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 520 kilometres, minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee) -- 473 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 74 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

SWEDEN REGISTERS 'PRESUMABLE NUCLEAR TEST'

NC191352 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Hagfors, Sweden, April 19 (AFP) -- An earth tremor believed to be from an underground nuclear explosion at the Soviet Semipalatinsk testing ground was registered April 12 at 0348 GMT at the Sweden military seismological observatory here, an observatory spokesman said today.

The tremor registered five on the open-ended Richter scale, the same as another quake monitored here April 6 and also believed to be from a Soviet test. Swedish experts said the force of the explosion was probably not more than 150 kilotons.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL DEPOSIT -- A major oil deposit has been discovered in the middle reaches of the River Ob in West Siberia close to the Soviet Union's main oilfield. West Siberia at the moment accounts for over half of the country's oil production and for its entire oil production growth. This year the Soviet Union, the world's largest producer of oil, is to extract some 620 million tons of oil and gas condensate. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Apr 83 LD]

UZBEK TV TOWER -- One of the highest television towers in Central Asia is being erected in southern Uzbekistan, not far from Uchkizil. It will be 350 meters high and will almost treble the reliable reception zone for television pictures in Surkhandarya Oblast. When the tower is in use, the number of viewers will increase by 1 million. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 18 Apr 83 LD]